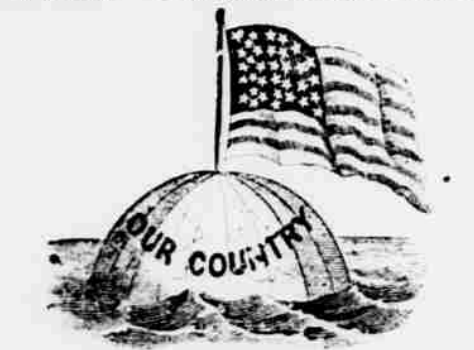


THE CALEDONIAN.



ST. JOHNS-BURY, VT., FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1895.

JOB PRINTING.

We are adding to our printing facilities from time to time, and intend to always be prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing, such as Wedding, Address and Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blanks, Receipts, Acreage Bills and Posters, in good style and at fair prices.

C. M. STONE & CO.

Union State Ticket.

ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

FOR TREASURER.

JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

Caledonia County Union Ticket.

WM. SAUNDERS, Berham, State Senator.

WILLIAM B. BELL, of St. Johnsbury, State Senator.

F. E. CARPENTER, Waterbury, Judge.

PETER P. CHANAN, Barre, Judge.

HENRY C. BELDEN, Lyndon, State Attorney.

ASA L. TREMAY, St. Johnsbury, Judge of Probate.

DAVID L. LEE, Barre, Sheriff.

GEORGE E. BRADLEY, Sutton, High Sheriff.

Essex County Union Ticket.

GEORGE N. DALE, Senior, State Senator.

LEAHARD SMALL, State Senator.

ELIAS LYMAN, State Senator.

J. W. CADE, Sheriff.

W. H. HARTSHORN, Judge of Probate.

D. S. STEVENS, State Attorney.

DAN. G. MAY, High Sheriff.

THE NATIONAL DEBATE.

Some of the papers are discussing the subject of funding our national debt—providing for the payment of the interest thereof annually, and a gradual lessening of the principal, but so extending its final payment as not to make it burdensome to the present generation. Indeed, some would postpone its liquidation to even the third generation—in imitation of the action of Great Britain in funding her vast debt, incurred in a large measure, in carrying on the wars against Napoleon.

This matter has heretofore been brought in congress, and it is more than probable that at the next session it will be seriously entertained. Our debt is mainly in bonds, payable within twenty years from the date of their issue. It will be no difficult matter for congress to provide for their redemption at the end of the five years, by offering to the holders new bonds or the money. Five per cent. would doubtless be the rate of interest, subject to state and municipal taxation. In this way the government would fulfill its contract with the holders of the bonds; for, the right to redeem at the end of five years was reserved, and the condition of exemption from taxation, could not extend beyond the life of the bond.

England funded her debt in 1816, by offering her creditors three per cent. bonds or cash for their claims upon the government. Most of the holders of government stocks bearing a higher rate of interest, surrendered them and took in lieu of it three per cent. consols. No great is the burden of our large debt that we apprehend the members of congress will feel constrained, before long, to fund it in some manner, and when it is done we must not expect the same rate of interest will be provided as at present, or exemption, as now, from taxation. The government can do this in the mode suggested, and maintain its pledged faith with its creditors. We scarcely doubt it will be done. Indeed, we look upon it as an inevitable eventuality.

TENNESSEE.—Later news from the Tennessee election gives Brownlow from 47,000 to 48,000 majority. Brownlow ran ahead of his ticket in many parts of the state. He was, and is now for ought we know, a baptist minister, and popular among this denomination of christians in the state. They do not think him the brute the copperhead papers represent him to be, and indeed is not. He is a sharp, firm man, and has been made so by the persecutions he has suffered from the rebels—imprisonment, destruction of his property, and the receipt of all manner of indignities from them. Though sharply opposed by president Johnson he received 738 majority in the county of his (Johnson's) residence.

The persecution visited upon union men by their employers still continues. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 12,000 were deterred from voting by threats of violence. This course will not aid the rebels. Reaction will ensue. The union state committee of the state have considered the matter, and at a meeting in Nashville, passed the annexed resolution: Resolved, That the special attention of members elect to the legislature and congress is invited to the proscription of colored citizens by conservatives or rebels, for political opinions, with a view to obtain state and national legislation which will guarantee to every voter the untrammelled exercise of this cardinal right.

The First Tuesday.

The first Tuesday of September will be election day in Vermont. We want all republicans to remember the day, and also to remember to vote. All good citizens esteem and use the right of suffrage. It is an indication of good to see all citizens attentive to this right. It is an assurance that they feel an interest in the manner in which the affairs of the state are conducted, as all citizens should.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The western Indians are still troublesome, and the military force there has proved insufficient to effectually check their depredations. They kill, drive off, and in all possible ways interfere with the workmen upon the Pacific railroad. They have, like white men, learned how to throw a train off the track. Last week Tuesday they did it, and killed seven workmen on the train, burning the wreck and the bodies of the men. They would stop the building of this road. It runs through their hunting grounds, and they are not disposed to part with the right of way.

The Indians have been abused. They possess the same passions common to white men. They are no better or worse. Their treaty rights are not respected. The agents among them cheat and impose upon them. Wicked men sell them rum, and the Indian likes "fire water" as well as the white man, and when under its influence, do as white men do when drunk. This we all know is bad enough, and therefore we have war, and ever shall so long as things remain as they now are.

Congress, at the recent extra session, provided for a commission to treat with the Indians. They met last week at St. Louis, and will first proceed to explore the wild regions within our limits with a view of locating the Indians so that the white men may not encroach upon their rights. The north of Texas is spoken of for Indians in the southern section of our dominion, and a northwestern location for those in the more northern regions. The commissioners do not expect to be ready to open negotiations with the Indians until the beginning of September. It is to be hoped they may be successful. The military operations against them now cost a million of dollars a week; besides communication to the western sections of the country is interrupted, and work on the Pacific railroad seriously impeded.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Asa Mann, was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Bath, N. H., the 15th inst. The sermon and the installing prayer were by Rev. Dr. Aldis of South Boston. Professor elect for the contemplated short course at Andover: the charge by Rev. J. D. Emerson of Haverhill, N. H., the right hand by Rev. Wm. S. Palmer of Wells River, and the address to the people by Rev. L. S. Watts of Barnet. The Bath people have repaired their meeting house in admirable manner and have reason to look for marked prosperity under the ministry of their new pastor.

LA MOUILLE VALLEY.—The Lamouille county News-herald states that the requisite amount of funds to defray the expenses of a preliminary survey for a railroad through the Lamouille valley, have been raised, and that the time has come when a survey should be made. Lamouille county is the only county in the state not (Grand Isle Co. is in Lake Champlain) touched by railroad, and yet it is one of our most productive counties—especially rich in agricultural productions—and also abounding in water power partially improved, and capable of an indefinite enlargement. The people of the county deserve railroad facilities, and it now looks as if the day was not far distant when they may have them.

From articles in the CALEDONIAN of this date, from the Portland Press, it will be seen that the friends of the Ogdensburg and Portland railroad have commenced preparing for entering upon the magnificent enterprise in earnest. From Portland to the mountains there has been heretofore only a partial survey of the route, and the work of a thorough survey has been entered upon, to be concluded within twenty days.

The hotels at the White mountains are full to overflowing. Board only \$4.50 per day. We have concluded not to visit the mountains until flour from the new crop of wheat reaches there.

Brownlow disfranchised only about fifty thousand whites to secure his election: this is the example the republican papers desire to see followed in all the southern states: it is what is being practiced there. It is easy for a party to succeed where its opponents are prohibited.

Yes, Brownlow disfranchised rebels—the enemies of the government, and the murderers of their union neighbors. The Post would have traitors vote—because they would vote with its party. We would not have them vote, for they are the enemies of the government and the union. Here is developed the difference between the republican party and their opponents. The republicans co-operate with union men and those who sustain the government. The Post—the leading democratic paper in New England—would have traitors vote, because they would vote for its party. The Post's friends at the south ought to be thankful they were not hanged, rather than complain that they are prohibited from destroying the government by voting, which they failed to do by taking up arms.

The Tennessee correspondent of the Boston Post, speaking of the recent election, says the negro voters behaved uniformly well on election day. They were early, voted early, but quietly, and understandingly, but generally the union republican ticket.

One of our exchanges—the Woodstock Sentinel, published in McHenry county Illinois, and dated Aug. 1st, quotes No. 1 wheat at \$1.40 to 1.60 per bushel, and No. 2, at \$1.10 to 1.35.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

Phil. Sheridan just now is attracting considerable attention. The straight forward, honest purpose of the man in carrying out the reconstruction acts of congress, renders him the most implacable enemy of Mr. Johnson and the nearest friend of the people. The fact cannot be denied that those who are so unfortunate as to meet, the disfavor of the chief executive are sure to find favor with the people. This is not without a meaning. "Philip of Orleans" as the rebel press persist in calling him, is a warrior and a brave man. All through the war he "pounded away bravely" at the rebellion, and at Winchester, Cedar Creek and Five Forks he gave the rebels some lessons they never forgot. But he was then regarded as a man of principle, whether burning barns in the Shenandoah or feeding his men from wheat and meat laid up for the purpose of supplying men fighting to destroy the nation. After his veterans had been disbanded and Johnson had sounded revile for the last time the gallant Sheridan was sent to the south there to manage communities breathing hostility to the government. He had been bred a military man. It was supposed that he understood the tactics of Scott and Hardee much better than the science of government. But this is not true. He is a statesman as well as a great general; and we may well deem him one of those wonderful statesmen in this fast age who are not the victims of policy, but who regard honor, justice and integrity as the essential basis upon which a lasting and honorable reputation must be built.

At a trying time, when a presidential election was on the eve of taking place, when the sky looked dark for the union cause he sent the ragged, starving hordes of early staggering up the Shenandoah, and thus materially gave aid to the party who nominated and elected Andrew Johnson. Going into a city classic for its treachery and meanness, he gave justice to all classes: regarding no man in favor simply on account of color, but taking an even-handed course. When the New Orleans massacre—the most heart-rending tragedy of this age, and one that will pass into history with St. Bartholomew—took place Mr. Johnson tried to have him guard the account and make its awful horrors as little known as possible. But the brave man possessed too much honesty to thus become a mere satellite of this modern Nero. Accordingly he very distinctly pronounced the whole transaction one grand plan for the commission of murder, and scarcely less horrible than Fort Pillow. From that time Mr. Johnson and his sycophants have conspired to remove him; but the country have seen so much that is noble in his character they will never submit. They have accused him of extreme harshness with the murderers and robbers of the south. But we have yet to learn of any acts of tyranny, any subversion of private rights. The rebels themselves say that if the military bill must be enforced they had as soon have Phil. Sheridan enforce it as any other man. And it has been recently stated that a petition has been sent from the rebel cities of New Orleans asking that he may not be removed.

One reason Mr. Johnson assigns why he should be removed is that he is an impediment in the way of rational and constitutional reconstruction. How can this be? Rebels held all the offices and no loyal man, whether black or white, could obtain justice at their hands. In fact the abuse heaped upon the loyalists because so unendurable that congress was obliged to place the governments of those states in the care of military commanders. Sheridan found that Gov. Wells was hindering reconstruction and he vacated the office. It was the same in the case of the New Orleans police and the seven commissioners. It was necessary an unpleasant task but the public exigency required it. Therefore he made these removals. How has Sheridan "hindered" the reconstruction in his district? He finished it long before any other commander; yet not a word from Mr. Johnson in regard to them. Whenever Gen. Sheridan finds a public official who openly denies the supremacy of the laws of congress—and distinctly states that he will not obey those laws when conflicting with the laws of the state where he lives, openly denouncing the government, who can deny his right to remove him? The fact is Sheridan has been doing his work faithfully in accordance with the acts of congress, but not as Mr. Johnson wishes. It would be well to let Gen. Sheridan alone, that he may carry out the national will the same as he did on every battle ground where he led the armies of the union.

Typhoid dysentery is prevailing in some parts of Franklin county, and in other sections of our state. It is one of the most fatal of diseases, and we are always sorry to hear of its existence.

The County ticket, put in nomination by the republicans in this county last week, will be found at the head of our columns. A full republican vote will give it triumphant success.

The Winona (Minn.) Republican records the "death of the largest man in the state," viz: Alfred Marsh, who died in the town of Hart, near Winona, July 25. He weighed before his last illness four hundred and sixty pounds, had excellent health, was of active and industrious habits, both as a blacksmith and farmer, and died at the age of fifty.

A corps of U. S. Engineers are now engaged in surveying a route for a Niagara ship canal, under the law of Congress.

Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad.

An adjourned meeting of the corporation of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company was held at the Common Council room Saturday evening. Hon. S. E. Spring presided, and in the absence of the clerk H. W. Richardson was chosen secretary pro tem. Messrs. A. E. Stevens, Charles J. Gilman, S. T. Corser, John Neal, Lewis Pierce and H. W. Richardson were elected associate corporators.

The chair then called for a report from the committee of seven, appointed at the last meeting and instructed to arrange for opening books of subscription to the capital stock of the road and to provide for a survey of the route with a view to furnishing estimates of the probable cost of construction.

Ex-Governor Washburn, chairman of the committee, reported that no steps had hitherto been taken towards opening books of subscription. The committee regarded it as their first duty to demonstrate the entire feasibility of the route, and to that end had engaged two competent engineers to make a reconnaissance of the line from this city to the Vermont border. The engineers, Messrs. John F. Anderson and Charles J. Noyes, were to leave the city to-day, and proceed to Conway, and thence to the Crawford House, where they will meet Mr. Lindsey, who has already surveyed the route through the Notch, and with him pursue the reconnaissance towards New Hampshire to the Vermont line.

Arrangements have also been made for a meeting, perhaps at Oswego but more likely at St. Albans, of gentlemen interested in and representing all the links in the great chain of railway communication between Portland and Chicago—representing the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont interests, and the Vermont Central, Rome, Waterbury and Ogdensburg, Great Western and Michigan Central railroads. The plan for this meeting is nearly matured. The committee had also learned that the corporations of the Portland, White Mountains and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, lately chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature, propose to meet in a short time for organization at Littleton. Finally the committee have been in conference during the week with responsible parties, attracted by the obvious merits of the project, who stand ready to contract for the construction of the entire line from Portland to the junction with the Vermont Central.

Mr. Washburn then proceeded to speak of some of the advantages of the route, which have not heretofore been fully presented. While he believed that the way business of the road would alone justify its construction, that business alone would not open to Portland the future that lies before her. The through business from the West will make Portland an important shipping point. But that business requires a line of steamships from Portland to Europe, and that line we already have. It is the possession of that line, already established, which gives us an immense advantage in competing for the business of the West. The subsidy which has hitherto been paid to the steamers of the United line, sailing to Boston, will cease at the expiration of the present year, and the ships will be withdrawn from that route. The merchants of Boston have built at great expense two steamships. It is hardly to be expected that the number will be increased at present. They will have next year then one steamer a month to Europe. We have here already a weekly line to Liverpool during the winter, and as soon as we can furnish business enough for them the owners of the line are willing to put on as many as we need the year round. We have our ocean transportation already provided, then; the products of the West are waiting for an outlet; it is only necessary to complete this line from Portland to Vermont, and the connection from Chicago to Liverpool will be complete. For passengers and freight it will be the shortest transatlantic route.

Hon. J. B. Brown made some remarks explaining the proposition received for building the road. The contractors are ready to enter upon the work as soon as subscriptions are received. They are gentlemen of experience and means, and will put on a force sufficient to carry the work through in the shortest possible time. In his view, however, it would be proper to wait for the report of the engineers before opening books for subscriptions. It was necessary to satisfy the public of the complete feasibility of the route. He was satisfied because he had been over the route with competent engineers; but it was proper that the public should have the data of a careful reconnaissance before investing in the undertaking. There would be no difficulty in raising the money, if it were shown that the enterprise is entirely feasible.

On enquiry it appeared to be the impression of the committee that the survey would take about twenty days.

On motion of Hon. John Lynch, the corporations approved the action of the committee in employing engineers to survey the route.

On motion of G. E. B. Jackson, Esq., it was voted that the meeting stand adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—Gen. Grant this morning (Aug. 13) formally entered upon the discharge of the duties of secretary of war, ad interim. Mr. Stanton was also at the department to-day engaged in turning over the books and papers to Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant will have his office in war department, and will discharge the duties of general adjutant general, while the duties at the war department will be discharged through Gen. Townsend, the adjutant general.

Secretary McCulloch to-day gives notice that the time for the conversion of seven-thirty notes due on the 15th inst. into five twenties is extended to September 15. Such notes not presented for conversion by that date will be paid in currency on presentation at the Treasury or at the offices of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The Herald's Washington special says that it is stated that the President desires all his Cabinet to send in their resignations, that he may make a general revision of his council. Secretaries Sewar and McCulloch are believed to be in bad odor at the White House, and numerous rumors are being spread to the effect that the former was sent yesterday riding out with Secretary Stanton soon after his suspension.

The Surratt Trial Ended.

On the 10th, at 1 o'clock, Surratt was brought into court, and Judge Fisher directed the marshal to call the jury from their rooms—he, the Judge, was satisfied that they could not agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Middleton, addressing the jury, said: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Todd—We have not been able to agree.

The jury were then discharged. They had been together 78 hours, and had by letter notified the Judge that they could not agree—in all their ballots they have stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. The correspondent of the Boston Journal in giving an account of the matter says:

Some of the jurymen state that if Surratt had been indicted as an accessory before the fact, or as participating in a conspiracy to murder, instead of a direct principal, charged with being present and then there murdering the President, he would have been brought in guilty at once, but that, under the indictment as given to them, they could not agree on a verdict of guilty.

Surratt was very much depressed at the result, and remarked to his brother that he would have preferred any verdict to going through another trial, with the consequent long imprisonment and suspension.

Owing to the rumors of impending troubles, the prisoner was ironed and taken back to jail by a heavy guard. The next trial will take place at the December term of the criminal court—Chief Justice Carter presiding.

Judge Fisher rose, after the jury were discharged, and read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 24 day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Justice was descending from the bench Joseph Bradley, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Mr. Bradley) a bribe of \$10,000 to influence the jury in its verdict."

The jurymen are all of good standing. Two or three are comparative nobodies, and one or two are anything but members of the temperance society; but, speaking in general terms, as a whole the jury is, socially, of unusual excellence. Two have retired from business, but otherwise the jurors are so engaged in trade that the city's interest is their interest. The jury, as a body, is of remarkable intelligence—not that these twelve gentlemen are notable in the community, but it is notable to see twelve such men on a jury. So far as I can learn none of them are Catholics. Politically none are republicans, neither were any of them specially obnoxious during the war on the score of loyalty; but three were rightly set down as moderate southern sympathizers, and all of them readily affiliated with the democracy in the elections of last year.

The defence have made a great ado about their poverty. That Surratt himself has not much money is probably true, but the legitimate expense of his witnesses—their mileage and per diem and board bills—are all paid by the government. He made affidavit in open court that he was unable to meet this burden, and the judge, therefore, directed its assumption by the marshal. But what of the extra fees? One witness, from Canada, owns to having received a thousand dollars, and it is known that large sums have also been paid to others—where does the money come from? Shall I tell you? It is subscribed by the Washington secessionists. A paper has been quietly circulating in the right hand of the jury, and the amount realized was by no means inconsiderable. Far be it from me to say that a copy of this paper has come into the hands of the prosecution, but I guess they could tell something about it if there were no occasion to make its contents public.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.—The Herald's Washington special says one cause of delay on the part of the President in removing Secretary Stanton is the property of the step. Secretary Seward and Mr. Weed are opposed to the removal of Secretary Stanton, and it is said that Seward has taken so decided a stand in the matter as to have occasioned bad feelings on the President's part. It is also said that the President has resolved to request Secretary Seward to resign, in a note of somewhat equivocal politeness and brevity to that delivered to Secretary Stanton. Should this be true, it is believed Mr. Adams will be recalled from England and offered the portfolio of Secretary of State.

It has been stated on very good authority that one of the reasons which actuated Secretary Stanton, when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he has received information of a scheme, which, it is said, is on foot, for arming the military organizations in the late rebel states, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government, and he has determined to remain at his post to thwart their designs. It is said further that one of the causes of the late rupture between the President and Secretary Stanton was the refusal of the latter to assign to a militia company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns, for which they had applied. The President, it is said, directed him to furnish the battery, but Secretary Stanton declined and still refuses to do so.

WANTS TO KNOW.—The editor of one of our exchanges, of the copperhead persuasion, comes out with a leader headed with what we think a very pertinent inquiry for the political outcasts who sail under those colors, viz: "Whether do we go?" The best answer we can give to the question is contained in the anecdote of the West India planter, who, being about to die, said to his servant, "Sambu, I am about to leave you; I am going on a long journey." "Well," said Sambo, "member mind Mars', him all down hill."—National Opinion.

The last explanation of the Johnson-Stanton difficulty is that it covers a scheme to spoil Gen. Grant's chances for the Presidency, by getting him to take Mr. Stanton's place, and thus committing him to Johnsonism. "Comment is needless."

The New Orleans Republican, in order to quiet the fears of the democrats that they may be compelled to marry darkies, advises the colored girls to sign a pledge that under no circumstances will they ever marry a democrat.

Stanton Suspended.

The President this morning (Aug. 12,) wrote the order suspending Secretary Stanton from exercising his duties as secretary of war, under the provisions of the second section of the Civil Tenure act, and directed him to turn over the department to Gen. Grant. This was sent to Mr. Stanton this morning at the war department. After he read it he sent a written protest, earnestly and bitterly controverting the action of the President, and closing by saying that he yields only to superior force. This was at once communicated to the Executive.

Following the order suspending Stanton a written order was sent to Gen. Grant directing him to act as secretary of war ad interim. By this time there was considerable excitement among the officials at army headquarters and the war department, and the latter persisted in declaring that Mr. Stanton has sent his resignation to the President, but this was of course untrue. In the meantime Gen. Grant soon entered, bearing the President's letter requesting him to act as secretary of war temporarily, and held a conference with Mr. Stanton. The result was that Gen. Grant commenced at once to act as secretary of war and soon after attended the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Stanton will remain suspended until the senate meets to act upon the charges preferred by the President and to sustain or reject them as required by the terms of the Civil Tenure act. He adheres to his usual rule and refuses to furnish a copy of his protest for publication.

Gen. Stebbins is generally mentioned for secretary of war, it being the intention of the President to have Grant act temporarily. He is called on because there is now no assistant secretary of war. The events of to-day have caused a profound sensation in all circles here.

THE SURREAT JURY AND WITNESSES.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in an interesting resume of the Surratt trial, writes this of the jury and the prisoner's witnesses:—

The jurymen are all of good standing. Two or three are comparative nobodies, and one or two are anything but members of the temperance society; but, speaking in general terms, as a whole the jury is, socially, of unusual excellence. Two have retired from business, but otherwise the jurors are so engaged in trade that the city's interest is their interest. The jury, as a body, is of remarkable intelligence—not that these twelve gentlemen are notable in the community, but it is notable to see twelve such men on a jury. So far as I can learn none of them are Catholics. Politically none are republicans, neither were any of them specially obnoxious during the war on the score of loyalty; but three were rightly set down as moderate southern sympathizers, and all of them readily affiliated with the democracy in the elections of last year.

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The Railroad Meeting.

The Portland and Ogdensburg railroad meeting has the ring of true metal in it. It means business and that of an important character to this city. It is a grand beginning and its legitimate results are full of promise of great things for Portland and for all the people on the contemplated route. The advantages which will grow out of the construction of this railway are not yet been fully comprehended nor appreciated even by the most earnest friends of the enterprise. The half has not yet been told, nor dreamed of. The business for this avenue to the Atlantic coast is already created and only waits for its completion. And what is more, this business is increasing rapidly and calls loudly for an outlet to the markets of the world. This demand becomes more and more urgent every day, and it must and will be met at no very distant time.

The enterprising gentlemen who have organized this meeting have made a good beginning. They have struck a blow on the right plan and its legitimate effects will soon be seen and felt.

Our western friends are in earnest and determined to push this railway through Vermont and New Hampshire; and the people of Maine must meet them and finish the work through the Notch which nature has so grandly begun. We are glad a new survey is contemplated.—This is beginning at the right end. Let competent engineers survey the route and report their doings to the public, and if Mr. Lindsey's survey is found to be correct—as no doubt it will be—then the work to be done is all plain before us, and our courage must mount with the occasion, and this railway be constructed with all possible speed.

BRAZILIAN WOOL.—A letter from Buenos Ayres says the wool clip this year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and the recent rise in the tariff of the United States has produced great dismay among the wool-growers. But, fortunately, for some years great efforts have been made to refine the wools of that country, and, in proportion, the finest wools pay less. No wools will go to the United States this year but those that are fine and clean.

Gen. Beauregard has organized the electrical brake company of New Orleans and made himself temporary president of it. It is claimed that the electric arrangement can stop a train running 44 miles an hour in 50 yards.

A little girl in Stanton, Wis., lately lay down and went to sleep in the field where her father was cutting wheat with a machine, and he, not noticing his child, ran over, and cut her to pieces with the reaper.

An enterprising dealer in Milwaukee recently realized \$20,000 from the sale of a large quantity of pork. As the weather was quite warm and the barrels did not leak, the purchasers investigated to see what manner of pork they had bought, when they found it was all sand and salt nicely barrelled.

The deepest well in the world is the Artesian "hole" at the Columbus (O.) state penitentiary, 2775 feet, or more than half a mile.

Harris, the West Auburn murderer, has been placed in solitary confinement in the State Prison at Thomaston. Just before leaving the jail he emphatically declared that no one but himself participated in the murder.

A democratic paper calls Mr. Stanton "a low mule," and in the next instance accuses him of "riding the high horse." A mule on horseback would be a remarkable sight.

D. D. Hitchcock, M. D., of Broomfield, Mass., died of cholera at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, July 17. He was for nearly forty years assistant missionary of the American Board among the Cherokees.

Gen. Cole, who is in jail at Albany awaiting trial for the murder of Mr. Hisscock, of Syracuse, is reported to be spending his time in reading religious books and Shakespeare.

Cos County, N. H., by a law of the Legislature, has been made into two judicial districts, with law and trial terms of the Supreme Court at Lancaster and Colebrook. The people of Colebrook are making preparations to build a Court House.

The New York Leader (democratic) represents President Johnson as seriously considering the expediency of resigning his office, on account of his having been, through radical legislation, "a more